

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

RANDY ALLEN, an individual,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO.:

v.

GC PARTNERS INC d/b/a GOLDEN
CORRAL, a North Carolina corporation,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, RANDY ALLEN (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), sues Defendant, GC PARTNERS, INC. d/b/a GOLDEN CORRAL (hereinafter “Defendant”), for injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees and costs, including but not limited to disbursements, court expenses and fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.* (hereinafter “AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT” or “ADA”) and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines 28 C.F.R. Part 36 (hereinafter “ADAAG”), and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief brought pursuant to Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.* This Court is vested with original jurisdiction over this dispute pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343.

2. Venue is proper and lies in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 in that the transaction or occurrence giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in the Southern District of Florida.

THE PARTIES

3. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff, RANDY ALLEN, was and is over the age of 18 years, *sui juris*, and a resident of the State of Florida.

4. Plaintiff has at all material times suffered from a “qualified disability” under the ADA. Plaintiff has been diagnosed with quadriplegia and uses a wheelchair for mobility purposes.

5. Defendant, GC PARTNERS, INC. d/b/a GOLDEN CORRAL, is a North Carolina corporation, authorized to doing and doing business in the Southern District of Florida; specifically, Defendant operates the Golden Corral restaurant, located at 33525 S. Dixie Hwy., Florida City, Florida (referred to herein as the “Subject Property”).

6. All events giving rise to the instant action occurred in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

7. Venue is proper in the Southern District of Florida in that the Subject Property is in the State of Florida, County of Miami-Dade.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE ADA

8. Plaintiff re-avers and re-alleges the allegations set forth above, as though fully set forth herein.

9. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*

10. Congress specifically found, *inter alia*, that:¹

a. Some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole is growing older;

b. Historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;

¹ 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(1) – (3), (5), and (9).

c. Discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas of employment, housing, public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;

d. Individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and relegation to lesser service, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities; and,

e. The continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

11. Congress explicitly set forth the purpose of the ADA; to wit:²

(i) Provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(ii) Provide a clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standard addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and,

(iii) Invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

² 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b) (1) (2) and (4).

12. The congressional legislation gave places of public accommodation a time period of up to one and a half years from the enactment of the ADA to implement the requirements imposed by the ADA.

13. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000.00 or less).³

14. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of Attorney General, promulgated federal regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA (the “ADAAG”).⁴

15. Upon information and belief, the Subject Property has begun operations, and/or has undergone substantial remodeling, repairs and/or alterations since January 26, 1992, and/or has sufficient income to make readily achievable accessibility modifications.

16. Public accommodations were required to conform to these regulations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000.00 or less).⁵

17. Plaintiff visited the Subject Property which is in close proximity to Plaintiff’s home. At the Subject Property, Plaintiff encountered difficulty with seating and eating, due to the lack of accessible seating accommodation. A subsequent pre-suit expert inspection confirmed that the lack of accessible seating encountered by Plaintiff continues to persist, including that designated accessible table does not provide the required knee clearance and table base encroaches over the required clear floor space in violation of 1991 ADAAG §4.32.3 and 2010 ADAAG §902.2, and the seating area does not provide the required number of accessible tables accessible tables that is

³ 42 U.S.C. § 12181; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

⁴ 29 C.F.R. Part 36.

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 12181; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

required to be provided, in violation of 1991 ADAAG §4.32 and 2010 ADAAG §226.1. Plaintiff's expert additionally encountered ADA violation throughout the property applicable to Plaintiff's disability, which Plaintiff desires to remedy herein so that she can visit the Subject Property in the future without encountering unlawful barriers to access.

18. Additional violations will be set forth within Plaintiff's expert disclosures and report, following inspection made pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 34.

19. Remediating the ADA and ADAAG violations set forth herein is both technically feasible and readily achievable.

20. Plaintiff intends to visit the Subject Property again in the future (upon Defendant's compliance with an Order of this Court requiring that Defendant remedy the subject ADA violations), as a tester of ADA compliance, in order to utilize goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered at the Subject Property; however, in light of his disabilities, unless and until the Subject Property is brought into compliance with the ADA and its implementing regulations, Plaintiff will remain unable to fully, properly, and safely access the Subject Property and/or the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations offered therein.

21. As a result of the foregoing, Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and others with disabilities, by denying full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the Subject Property. Defendant's discrimination is specifically prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182, *et seq.* Such will continue unless and until Defendant is compelled by this Court to remove all physical barriers upon the Subject Property which violate the ADA and ADAAG, including but not limited to those specifically set forth herein, and to make the Subject Property, accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

22. This Court is vested with authority to grant injunctive relief, including entry of an Order requiring alteration and modification of the Subject Property, and/or alteration and modifications to Defendant' policies and procedures, so as to make the Subject Property readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by law.

23. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action, and has agreed to pay counsel reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses, all of which are recoverable against the Defendant.⁶

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff hereby demands judgment against the Defendant, and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

a) A declaration that the Subject Property owned, leased, operated, and/or controlled by Defendant is in violation of the ADA;

b) An Order requiring Defendant to alter their facilities and amenities to make them accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as required by Title III of the ADA;

c) An Order issuing a permanent injunction ordering Defendant to close the Subject Property and cease all business until Defendant remove all violations under the ADA, including but not limited to the violations set forth herein;

d) An award of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, disbursements and other expenses associated with this action, in favor of the Plaintiff; and

e) For such other and further relief that this Court deems just, necessary and proper.
1/10/2024

DATED this ___ day of **January**, 2024.

⁶ 42 U.S.C. §§ 12205, 12117

Respectfully Submitted,

LAW OFFICES OF NOLAN KLEIN, P.A.

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RANDY ALLEN, hereby verifies and says that I am the Plaintiff in the above-captioned case. I have reviewed the allegation and they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated:

DocuSigned by:

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Randy Allen